it will be well for us to note the subdivisions which have been made into the larger groups, known as families, and to show how butterflies belonging to one or the other of these may be distinguished from one another. There are five of these families represented within the territory of which this book takes notice. These five families are the following:

1. The NYMPHALID^E, or "Brush-footed Butterflies."
2. The LEMONIID^, or "Metal-marks."
3. The LvGENiDye, or "Blues/* "Coppers," and "Hair-streaks/*
4. The PAPiLiONiDvE, or the " Swallowtails " and their allies.
5. The HESPERIUXE, or the " Skippers."

The NYMPHALIDVE, the "Brush-footed Butterflies."

The butterflies of this family may be distinguished as a great class from all other butterflies by the fact that *in both sexes the first, or prothoracic, pair of legs is greatly dwarfed, useless for walking, and therefore carried folded up against the breast* From this peculiarity they have also been called the " Four-footed Butterflies." This is the largest of all the families of the butterflies, and has been subdivided into many subfamilies. Some of the genera are composed of small species, but most of the genera are made up of medium-sized or large species. The family is geologically very ancient, and most of the fossil butterflies which have been discovered belong to it The caterpillars are in most of the subfamilies provided with horny or fleshy projections. The chrysalids always hang suspended by the tail.

The LEMONIID/E, the " Metal-marks."

This family is distinguished from others by the fact that *the males have four ambulatory or* walking leet, while the females have six such feet. The antennce are relatively longer than in the>Ly-ccenidce.* The butterflies belonging to this great group are mostly confined to the tropics of the New World, and only a few genera and species are included in the region covered by this volume. They are usually quite small, but are colored in a bright and odd

manner, spots and checkered markings being very common. Many are extremely brilliant in their colors. *The caterpillars are small and contracted. Some are said to ham chrysalids which are suspended; others have chrysalids girdled and attached at the anal extremity, like the Lycœnidœ. The butterflies in many genera have the habit of alighting on the under side of leaves, with their wings expanded.*